The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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WANT IMMIGRANTS WHILE IGNORING WASTED LABOR POWER

Warnings by financiers these days is on the danger of inflation.

But there is no word of caution on the danger of an inflated labor supply.

Business men are continuously reminded of the price they will pay for an orgy of price boosting and unstable expansion.

But in the so-called "labor market" the wildest inflation is favored. If they can increase the number of workers and reduce wages they are blind to costs. They ignore the price that they, as well as society, must pay in the days of industrial depression.

Armies of unemployed, illiteracy and the mob spirit are of no concern to these alleged far-sighted business men.

They care nothing for the future when labor is involved. They want a surplus of the cheapest labor in the world, and they want it now.

These business men repeat the toast of French reaction: "After us the deluge."

They are the individuals who loudly proclaimed three years ago that labor was not doing a fair day's work and was "shirking on the job."

This has been abandoned for the latest allurement: Labor shortage! Industries threatened with labor famine! Less stringent immigration laws necessary!

Not one of these business men suggest that the labor power now here be conserved; that the disgraceful and costly labor turnover be minimized; that fatalities and accidents be reduced and occupational diseases ended.

Millions of working days are annually lost, as in untold wealth, because of these reflections on the unwisdom of unorganized humanity and organizing ability of our industrial captains.

When it directed harvesters for western wheat fields during the war, the government indicated how man power can be conserved. Prior to that time cries of "labor shortage" were heard at every harvest from Oklahoma to the Canadian boundary.

The government's system, based on voluntary action, changed all this as the harvesters swept northward with the ripening grain.

The labor turnover has been called "the individual strike." Wealth beyond computation is wasted because of this ceaseless march of dissatisfied workers in and out of factories because of low wages, long hours, poor sanitary conditions, spy systems, fining systems, tyrannical foremen, dangerous machinery, and other reasons.

It costs money to "break in" a new employe. The cost varies with the job. But the business man makes no changes in shop conditions. He accepts the labor turnover with the same faith that the world at one time accepted yellow fever as a supernatural visitation.

The physical wastes of the labor turnover are a terrific drain on industry, but the spiritual effects are far more costly to the nation.

The labor turnover develops in man a restlessness that passes for "independence." But this thing is no value. There is nothing constructive behind it, and it tends to the hobo life.

Business men who continually demand immigration never dream of tapping this vast reservoir for good citizenship and Americanization.

Immigration advocates are not interested in ending the labor turnover, or preventing fatalities, accidents, and sickness. These things are not even mentioned by them.

They treat workers as they have treated natural resources—skim the cream and let other generations pay the cost.

They make no attempt to adjust the job to the man.

They would spend dollars to save pennies. They flatter themselves on their "shrewdness," if they can manufacture a false public opinion to support their ignorant, wasteful, and antisocial policy.

UNION WORKING WOMEN WON'T DEPEND ON LAW

Washington, May 5.—Wage reductions in this city of from 30 to 50 per cent, following the supreme court's decision against the District of Columbia women's wage law, has resulted in an appeal to the economic power of these women.

At a meeting of trade unionists, called by Dressers, Cutters and Sewers, a permanent conference for the protection of the rights and interests of women wage earners was formed, and an intensive organizing campaign will be begun immediately. The A. F. of L. appeal to Federal Labor Unions for protective association and all other organizations having women in their membership will send organizers into Washington. Mass meetings will be held, and on May 14 and 15 a conference of women organizations from various parts of the country will be held in this city to map out the campaign in the interest of the victims of the supreme court decision. The conference approved a statement which includes the following:

"That the conference pledges its cooperation to organize the women wage earners of the District of Columbia in bona fide unions to protect and promote their rights and interests and to establish the basic relations between employers and business houses;

"That the conference urges upon women wage earners to organize into such unions;

"That we call upon the employers in the District of Columbia to maintain at least the rates of wages provided under the minimum wage law that has been annulled by the supreme court of the United States."

The conference appointed this committee to have charge of the organizing campaign: Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; C. C. Coulter, representing the retail clerks; Newton A. James, secretary of the Washington central labor union; Ethel M. Smith, of the National Federation of Federal Employes and secretary of the Washington branch of the women's trade union league; Mrs. Rose Forrester of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

STATISTICAL WIZARD KNOWS STRIKE LOSSES

Baltimore, May 5.—It means nothing to A. S. Goldsborough, secretary of the merchants' and manufacturers' association, that the United States bureau of labor statistics can find no reliable system of computing strike losses. Mr. Goldsborough has it all figured out.

"Does labor know what strikes did to the state of Maryland last year?" asks this office manager.

No, labor does not. Well, to be exact, labor lost 8,194 days, he avers. Lost wages totaled $5,663,744 and the aggregate loss to Maryland industry was more than $1,000,000.

And then, to clinch his definite figures, he says: "It is rumored that some misguided leaders are advising labor to overload its demands."

The United States bureau of labor statistics will be impossible to compile strike figures, because strikes in seasonal industries are not losses; neither are strikes in individual plants, whose production and market filters through other sources. It also shows that employers and employed rarely agree on the number of workers involved in a strike. Workers who are not on strike are often found at other employments of a temporary nature after the first few days of a strike.

Pensioners Are Ditched By Meat Packer Combine

Chicago, May 5.—Employes of the Morris packing plant who put their faith in fellow work and friendship from the bosses, have been taught a bitter lesson.

The packing plant has been taken over by the Armour concern, and the faithful old employes of the former concern have been informed:

"No provision for carrying on the pensions was included in the terms of sale when Armour & Co. took over the Morris holdings."

To partly atone for this cruelty to old employes, the Morris family, it is said, contributed $5,000 to aid the pensioners. This sum, however, will last only 18 months. After that the pensioners must look to charity, so far as the meat packers are concerned.

ETHICS FOR PRESS.

Washington, May 5.—A code of ethics for American newspapers was adopted at the first annual meeting of the American society of newspaper editors, held in this city.

The first declaration is: "The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare."

It will be of interest to note the application of the following declaration when big business wants certain newspapers to misstate causes for the next big strike:

"A journalist who uses his power for any but selfish or otherwise unworthy purposes is faithless to a high trust."

On the freedom of the press it declared that this "is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unremitting duty of the individual newspaper to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wise provisions for entire accurate.

"Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital.

"Promotion of any private interest contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism."

CLOAKMAKERS GAIN.

Cleveland, May 5.—A wage increase of 15 per cent, through arbitration, has been secured by cloakmakers in this city. This increase puts Cleveland in the same wage class as other cloak centers.

POTTERY WORKERS UNITE.

Hammond, Ind., May 5.—Pottery workers in this city have organized and affiliated with the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

RESTORE OLD WAGES.

Fort Worth, Texas, May 5.—Organized plumbers have restored their wage rate.

SHOP MEN DROP INJUNCTION CASE

Chicago, May 5.—Officers of the locked-out railroad shop men have instructed their attorneys to withdraw from the Daugherty injunction case. Since the supreme court's decision in the Pennsylvania case the injunction involves only damages, the shop men say, and they refuse to cope with Daugherty's unlimited financial resources in fighting the case further.

When the attorney general asked for the injunction, eight months ago, he said the strike was a "conspiracy" to violate orders of the railroad labor board. He based his plea on the theory that the word of the railroad labor board is law.

In its recent decision against the Pennsylvania railroad, the supreme court ruled that the railroad labor board can not enforce its decisions.

With the court sweeping aside Daugherty's main point, the attorney general now depends upon a continuance of the injunction to "enforce law and order." The shop men insist that it is outside the province of injunction judges to enforce law and order, but the shop men are not going to spend their money fighting this particular point at this time, when hungry mouths are to be fed. If they did fight this point, railroad engineers and his water carriers and banner bearers would raise the cry that the shop men want to violate law.

It is also a question if a final decision could be secured if the case was carried through the courts prior to the supreme court. It is quite likely that the court would say it was a "moot case," that only abstract points were involved.

Daugherty, of course, is willing to fight the case, as he is not spending his own money.

The shop men will continue their fight against the lockout.

CHURCH MUST COMBAT GOLD'S PAGAN IDEAL

New York, May 5.—Because business ignores the human element in industry, the church is combating this pagan challenge, is the theme of an article written by Champe S. Andrews, Chattanooga business man, and first published in the Universalist Leader, Boston. It is now circulated by the information service of the federal council of the churches of Christ in America.

The author justifies the entrance of the church into the industrial controversy and declares that the indictment of the church will be:

"That business, itself the creature of the most unbridled and aggressive instincts, proceeds to the acquisition of labor as if the latter did not also have powerful instincts, the suppression of which are dangerous to the welfare—even dangerous even to business itself.

"That its pagan slogan, 'Business is business,' has been substituted for 'the law and the prophets.'

"That the means of living have been exalted above the ultimate aims and ends of life.

"That the 'good life' has been bartered for the 'good thing.'

"That freedom of speech must cease to be either freedom or speech if it takes the form of a questioning of the rules under which the game of business is played.

"That the emphasis in education must be on the acquisition of knowledge that will enable the student to enter business, instead of on the acquisition of wisdom and culture that will enable the student to enjoy that part of life not given over to the pursuits of business.

"That science and invention are encouraged with an eye single to the increase of production and activity in business, with no thought that, when these ends are served, there is a grave danger that these same forces may be used for the destruction of civilization.

"That the joys of the simple life have been separated from the creative instinct and become merely the commercialized vehicles to measure the extent of wealth in the cold-storage dwelling houses or to make the wheels turn faster in the power house of commerce.

"That having standardized machines, parts, operations, styles, materials and methods, business is now trying to standardize men, their homes, their ambitions and their tastes, in utter defiance of the value of the vivid and varying personality of the individual."

PRESENT LABOR SUPPLY HANDLES STEEL DEMAND

New York, May 5.—The Iron Age, recognized spokesman for the steel industry, says:

"Three months of heavy production of steel and now a growing willingness of steel companies to accept business, have taken the fever out of the market and checked the scramble to get hold of steel by paying premiums."

This summary of the steel market is of especial interest because it speaks of Judge Gary's views on immigration. He has insisted that steel needs more labor. The records show that the labor available in this country has smashed all steel production records the past three months. Business men are assured that their steel wants will be supplied in this industrial expansion without paying premiums.

Because the condition of the steel market is unnoticed by the greater section of business readers, the Age makes it easy for Judge Gary to theorize on immigration.

OPPOSE SEVEN-DAY WEEK

New York, May 5.—The Actors' Equity association continues its protest against the seven-day week in theaters in this city. Senator Levy's measure to limit Sunday performance bill, has succeeded in pushing it through the senate. Frank Gilmore, executive secretary of the Equity association, telegraphed the governor that he did a great wrong and that "you propose to turn us over to foes who, before the organization of Equity, made us give unlimited rehearsals without pay, dismissed us without notice, and subjected us to numerous other abuses."

Equity includes in its membership practically every leading actor and actress in the American stage.

DEFEAT COSSACK BILL.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—The state senate has rejected a state police bill by a narrow margin of four votes. Organized labor waged a continuous war against this measure, which was also urged in the previous session of the state legislature. Advocates of the bill affected a deep concern for farmers, but trade unionists showed why large industrial interests favor the cossacks.

GAINS IN JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, N. Y., May 5.—Organized upholsterers and carpenters in this city have raised wages 10 per cent.

BOOSTED WAGE GAINS NOT BEING ANALYZED

Chicago, May 5.—Defenders of the steel and meat trusts glorify recent wage increases and the "unlimited" labor supply, but the wage increases are not analyzed.

The public is not told, for instance, that skilled building trades mechanics are paid as low as 47 cents an hour, and that the muchly-advertised wage increase means but one additional 5 cents an hour. Unskilled labor has received 37½ cents an hour, which is admired to 5 cents an hour, or to 42½ cents. Semi-skilled labor, over 37½ cents an hour and under 47 cents an hour, is increased 4 cents an hour.

These wages are lauded by sycophantic press agents as no thought to how a worker can rear a family on such an income.

The Butcher Workman, official newspaper of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, says the packers could not dodge the issue when they "destroyed by the shabby concession to return a tiny part of former wage cuts.

"It was minimum wage increases, but actually it was nothing more than the return of a small fraction of the increases which were less than two years," says the labor journal.

"The packers returned but a fraction of the wages they once paid to their employes long ago. The company 'union,' the biggest counterfeit in industry, made its debut. It functioned as expected. The picked management representatives voiced the opinions of their masters. They were not on the ground to do otherwise. The employes' representatives did not even count. They were served with the management representatives, the packers, the highest court of appeal would be single to the management lieutenants, the mannikins whose voice and vote is controlled by the packers."

Hints of U. S. Operation; Will Ship Owners Scare?

Washington, May 5.—With the defeat of the ship subsidy, the administration announces a new shipping policy.

An attempt will be made to dispose of the vessels to private parties, with a guarantee to maintain the present government routes or some new route acceptable to the government. All this, the government hints at government operation.

Existing shipping routes have been consolidated. If any one line, or a portion of them are purchased by private parties, the government will agree "not to operate in competition, either directly or indirectly while adequate service is maintained," and that it will "neither lease nor sell, for operation on that route, at a price lower than current commercial practice, any vessel suitable for service for unrestricted operation."

The government is hopeful private interests will take up the carefully constructed business which is now offered them. As an extra inducement to those who seize these bargains, a White House announcement states that if the vessels and routes are not sold, the government is "in ready" to embark on what is declared "a policy of aggressive government operation."

INDORSE UNION SHOP.

New York, May 5.—At a meeting of 2,000 members of the Actors' Equity association last night, a demand for the "equity" shop was cheered for 10 minutes. The "equity" shop is the actors' name for union shop.

The managers oppose the "equity" shop and have offered concessions if it is abandoned. But the actors know that with their union destroyed by their own lack of foresight the managers will then strip them of other gains. The meeting expressed these views:

"Resolved, that this meeting approves and indorses the action of the council in refusing to accept the terms made by the producing managers' association as embodying our 'equity' shop policy, and expresses its conviction that the 'equity' shop policy is the only means as yet devised, for maintaining the continued life and strength of the Actors' Equity association."

The association is affiliated with the A. F. of L. Its members include John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Fiske, Laurette Taylor, Jane Cowl, Peggy Wood, and practically every other theatrical star.

MAKE WAGE RECORD.

Washington, May 5.—A. F. of L. Organizer Horace Rosch reports to President Gompers that state workers at Granville, New York, and Poultney, Vermont, have secured a wage rate of 60 cents an hour. This is the highest rate ever paid in the slate industry in that section. These workers have been organized seven years and during that time advanced wages 200 per cent. They are directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. because there is no national trade union of these workers. Organizer Rosch was assigned to assist in the negotiations.

Kansas "Can't-Strike" Law Fails to Protect Workers

Topeka, Kan., May 5.—The strongest indictment that can be made against Allen's "can't-strike" law is the appeal of the Wolff packing company to the supreme court of the United States.

Two years ago the industrial court ordered the company to raise wages. Since then the matter has been in the courts.

Some of the employes were victimized because they testified on the need for higher wages. With other changes and dismissals there are now less than 5 per cent of these workers in the company's employ.

Two years ago these workers were organized. Instead of depending on their union, they trusted politicians. Their union has long since passed out of existence. They made no demands for wage laws, in that the latter apply to an entire industry.

If the court sustains the company's appeal, the industrial court is wrecked.

WORKERS TO BE TOLD OF MEXICAN PROGRESS

Washington, May 5.—J. W. Kelly, grand lodge representative for Mexico of the International Association of Machinists, is making a speaking tour of the United States to acquaint trade unionists and citizens generally with the Mexican situation.

The trade unionist is thoroughly informed on conditions in the southern republic, and especially with the amazing progress made by Mexican workers. This is the first attempt to counteract propaganda of oil imperialists and others, who are poisoning the people's minds toward Mexico. Meetings will be held among the various A. F. of L. affiliates.

"Another purpose is to give in detail the progress made by the Mexican trade union movement, especially in the past five years," said Representative Kelly. "When trade unionists in the United States become acquainted with this progress, and know of the militancy and the constructive policy of their brothers across the Rio Grande a better understanding of the problems of both countries will follow.

"President Gompers has given assurance of every possible assist in this educational movement. All meetings will be held under the auspices of central labor unions affiliated with the A. F. of L."

RAILROAD PROBE FAILS.

Topeka, Kan., May 5.—Governor Davis failed in his attempt to get the state industrial court investigate the railroad shopmen's strike.

Judge McDermott, chairman of the court, handed the governor a statement that read as follows: "Action by publicity agents of the anti-union Santa Fe railroad.

The governor reminded the judge that he gave only one side of the question, and the judge replied, in effect, that this was the only side worth giving and that the lockout was as far as the industrial court is concerned.

If there was ever a chance to show the court's usefulness the investigation ordered by the governor was the opportunity, say the Kansas Trades Unionist. "Here was something the public is demanding, which is known to all, about the railroads. Railroad stock is literally dead. Railroad bonds are demoralized far more than the railroads care to admit. That it cost the Santa Fe alone nearly $9,000 more, on President Storey's own statement, has nothing to do with the matter so far as the industrial court is concerned.

"Perhaps by the time the next legislature meets the voters will have their eyes opened to what the Allen regime has been costing them. Governor Davis has shown up the court for what it is."

WOMEN WIN AND LOSE.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—The house has passed an eight-hour bill for women. It was introduced by Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, the only woman in the Illinois legislature.

Providence, R. I., May 5.—By a vote of 29 to 17 the Rhode Island senate defeated the 48-hour work week for women and children.

GORMAN SUCCEEDS HAYES

Chicago, May 5.—Patrick E. Gorman succeeds C. J. Hayes as president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. The new executive was formerly vice president. Hayes recently resigned.

HOOPER IS SNUBBED; REBUFF LABOR BOARD

Chicago, May 5.—Chairman Hooper of the railroad labor board was snubbed by President Rea of the Pennsylvania railroad, when he asked what action the railroad intended to take regarding the supreme court's decision upholding the board's right to censure the railroad for ignoring an order. The railroad official put it squarely up to Hooper by replying: "We will take no action."

Chairman Hooper is a heroic character when denouncing strikers, defending strikebreakers or telling railroad presidents that an anti-strike law should be passed. He was far from heroic when opposing a railroad president. Instead of maintaining the attitude he assumes when dealing with workers, he writes Mr. Rea if he will be good enough to tell him if he intends to obey the order of the board.

And Mr. Rea administers one of the most crushing snubs ever handed a government official. He says the orders of the board will not be obeyed.

The following is a summary of this case:

At a conference on May 24, 1921, between Pennsylvania railroad officials and representatives of their organized shop men, the latter were told they would not be recognized.

The railroad prepared a ballot and established its own company "union." The ballot made it impossible for the regular organized shop men to vote.

Shop men protested to the railroad labor board. It was shown that the 10½ per cent of the employes voted for the company "union."

Board ordered the railroad to hold a new election; railroad ignored board's order.

Board prepared to publicly censure railroad, which secured a temporary injunction from Federal Judge Landis ordering the board to desist from this course.

Injunction against board made permanent by Federal Judge Page. Later it was set aside by the circuit court of appeals.

Railroad appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which sustained the board.

Attorneys for the railroad and members of the railroad labor board have since conferred, without success. Now Chairman Hooper fawns before the president of the railroad, and is spurned.

Gary's Views Condemned; Cheap Labor Losing Ground

New York, May 5.—In an open letter to Judge Gary, Henry A. Wise Wood tells the steel trust head that his immigration policy is a mistake. Mr. Wood is an inventor. He informs Judge Gary the day of immigration is drawing to a close and that "the fact that our corporations desire cheap immigrant labor is the very last argument upon which our people will consent to prolong it."

Mr. Wood's letter is indicative of popular resentment against a recent immigration speech by Judge Gary. That the latter is aware of his unpopular position is shown by an "explanation" he later gave to newspaper men.

SCHOOL FOR DISCONTENT.

Fairhope, Ala., May 5.—"Men who express fear about the growing disrespect for constituted authority" should turn toward Florida, says Editor Gaston of the Fairhope Courier.

Their attention is directed to such institutions for the manufacture of discontent and contempt for government as are now being exposed in Florida, a system under which men without money are arrested as vagrants, and for such charges as beating their way on trains, fined $25 or 90 days," as poor white trash, and turned over to a private concern to be worked from daylight to dark, for all that can be squeezed out of them by such brutality as makes the use of a sensitive man curdle.

"The policy is general, north and south, of treating out-of-works as criminals and fining and imprisoning them, if not contracting them out. And this policy goes with open contempt for all sorts of crimes and get away with it practically without punishment.

"Can you expect men to respect, let alone love, a government which permits its courts and officials to make so great a difference between those who have and those who need?"

HUB LEATHER EARNINGS.

New York, May 5.—The central leather company reports net profits of $2,642,995 for the first three months of this year, as against 1920,271 for the corresponding period last year. These profits are figured after deductions of $19,239,935 is shown, including repairs and maintenance.

STEEL EARNINGS JUMP.

New York, May 5.—The steel trust announces that net profits for the first three months of this year were $34,730,063. This compares with $26,552,392 in the first quarter of last year and $19,239,935 in the last quarter of last year.

PEOPLE DO NOT RULE: OLIGARCHIES GOVERN

Northampton, Mass., May 5.—"The American people, supposed to have the most democratic government in the world, are governed by a complex system of oligarchies," declared Dr. James Weber Linn, house of Smith college at a women's conference here.

"One of the greatest lacks in American life is the need of systematic political thinking, speaking and writing. Politically we are a nation of indifferent, short-sighted, emotional opportunists. As a people we have long said, persistently refused to devote serious and connected thought to things political and have insisted upon degrading the words 'politics' and 'politician' until they are very generally considered terms of reproach.

"The fact is that the voters are not willing to pay the price of good government, eternal care, vigilance and activity for the public welfare and interest, and we pay a higher price for ineffectively poor and actively bad government.

"Now, law and politics are merely money-making businesses and are so considered and treated by those engaged in them, as are all other forms of business. The American people are no worse now than were their predecessors in 1800, but they have certainly their standards of value have in this respect become less highly social and much more selfish."

Professor Woodhouse said the fault for present conditions was not in governors, senators and congressmen, but in the lack of action, study and thought by the individual citizen.

COAL OWNERS TRAPPED; HAD BRIBED WITNESSES

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., May 5.—Four witnesses who were paid from $500 to $600 by Senator Thomas D. Keeney, state president of the United Mine Workers, repudiated their bargain with the Hamilton gun man who were guarding them.

This is the latest development in the prosecution of coal operators by coal owners in connection with strikes in Logan county.

With a nerve equal to their corruption, the coal owners' attorneys then asked the court to quash the proceedings against Keeney because "three of the state's witnesses had been spirited away and evidently tampered with."

The miners' counsel assured the court the witnesses could be produced. A four months' search by a sheriff and a deputy sheriff to protect the witnesses, they walked into the court room.

COTTON MILL STARTED IN SOUTHERN PRISON

Montgomery, Ala., May 5.—Dedicating four hundred convicts to the use of the state and convict system of Alabama," Governor Brandon signed a bill to make the 10,000-spindle cotton mill at Kilby prison was placed in operation. The state-owned mill was put into use by Governor Kilby, whose other claim to fame is his anxiety to abolish the whipping post in this state.

In addition to the mill a large chambray shirt factory has been constructed within the prison walls. For five years the entire product will be taken over by a Chicago company. Two hundred convicts will be worked in the cotton mill and 400 will be employed in the shirt factory.

CONVICTS TORTURED.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 5.—Florida is not the only state that has prison conditions which call for investigation. Such conditions in this state to Governor Jack C. Walton's charges in Oklahoma state federation of labor.

Heads presented affidavits from a score of prisoners that puts the state prison on a plane with torture chambers in the dark ages.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Much of the Eastern penitentiary troubles have been caused by 1,700 prisoners being confined in 800 cells, the guards on duty three shifts, says the county grand jury. "The food is generally palatable," the report said, "and on one occasion only was the quality of meat was indescribably tough." The grand jury recommended that the prison farms and officials to whom they report could be built to give employment to the convicts.

RAIL LOCKOUT IS COSTLY.

New York, May 5.—The Seaboard Air line, participating in the railroad shopmen lockout, has spent $880,000. If this road came to agreement with its employes it would be placed on a par with New York Central lines and other systems, Martin Tabert in the convict lease camp of the Putnam lumber company.

WANT JUDGE REMOVED.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 5.—Governor Hardee has recommended to the state senate that County Judge Willis be removed from office on a charge of malfeasance growing out of the death of Martin Tabert in the convict lease camp of the Putnam lumber company.

SHERIFF IS OUSTED BY FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Fla., May 5.—The state senate has removed J. R. Jones from the office of sheriff of Leon county. Jones is charged with securing "$20 a head" from the Putnam lumber company for every convicted prisoner he turned over to the lumber camp. It was at this place that Martin Tabert, a North Dakota boy, died from the effects of a whipping by a company employe.

Dr. T. Capers Jones, camp physician for the Putnam company, testified before the special legislative committee that Tabert died from other causes and that he (Jones) was unaware of any condition that would justify prisoners complaining. In its report the legislative committee called upon the state board of medical examiners to investigate Dr. Jones "to the end that the public may be protected from the approval of a seemingly unworthy member."

Representative Kennedy of the committee said the Putnam company and its officials made a display of armed force to frighten a negro executive mansion when the state investigators the spot in the pine swamp where Tabert died and where other convicts had died or buried.

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE JOINT WAGE CONTRACT

New York, May 5.—The annual convention of the American newspaper publishers' association condemned an amendment to the constitution of the International Typographical union which provides for joint wage action by printers' and mailers' unions.

The amendment would give the publishers declares that this provides for sympathetic strikes, and that members of the association could not negotiate contracts with printers and mailers jointly."

The amendment follows:

"Where printers' and mailers' unions, chartered by this (I. T. U.) union have been established in different departments in the same establishment contracts of employment shall be negotiated and signed with identical expiration dates, and these contracts shall contain a clause that an authorized agent of the printers' department shall automatically terminate contracts covering other departments or unions."

MINERS AGAIN ATTACKED.

New York, May 5.—Attorneys for bituminous coal operators are running up a pretty bill by their barrage of letters, statements, proclamations, and denunciations against coal miners. The latest move is against a coal owner who violated the state's child labor law, was a wage cutting, union-smashing movement.

The West Virginia movement can be best understood by referring to this statement: "We are using the same method of collecting dues makes a large treasury possible, and that money without limit has been expended in Arkansas, Alabama and West Virginia, where it would be doubly interesting if the attorneys told why the miners spent their money to defeat the mine workers' union."

The issue is plain and perfectly apparent. The operators in this particular section of West Virginia, under consideration openly announce and did before the convention that they will employ men belonging to the unions."

RAILROADS LACK SPEED.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—Railroad employes gave railroad management valuable suggestions for economy at a hearing on the bill to limit freight trains to 60 cars.

The employes showed that if freight trains are speeded up only one mile a day this would give the railroads 100,000 cars for handling their commodities.

"If the railroads speed up freight trains they will not need any new equipment and allow about a 25 per cent further use of the equipment they now have," the workers stated.

HUGE OIL PROFITS.

New York, May 5.—The Mutual oil company reports net profits of $6,257,376 for 1922, the largest for any year in the history of the organization. This compares with $1,257,689 in 1921.